VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Amritpal Kaur		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	411586
Center	Online	Date	27.08.2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl ea chl iz u gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh ea Nis gSa
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh iz u vfuok;Z gSa
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lR;sd iz u@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaxsA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk ea [kkyh NksM+s gq, i`"B ;k mlds vad dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. (150 words) 10

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India's target of 175 GW renewable energy by 2022 means massive scaling up is required. This goal faces many challenges, such as:

1) Capacity of distribution and transmission networks to handle renewable energy input.
2) threatens viability of thermal power plants to due competitive prices, exacerbating NPAs in power sector
3) lack of adequate manpower for maintenance of panels, wind mills
4) energy storage systems research such as affordable batteries has to catch up
5) e-waste generated from solar panels and batteries pollutes environment
6) extraordinary dependence on imports for solar, wind components and lithium

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps which can help to overcome these challenges are :

- Skill India for manpower
- National mission on energy storage systems for domestic battery technology
- Smart Grid mission to seamlessly integrate renewable energy
- Make in India for domestic manufacturing
- Preparation of national energy policy to balance non renewable and renewable.

As India's energy needs are going to rise with economic growth, these steps can go a long way to ensure sustainability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's urban population is going to be 600 million by 2031 according to NITI Aayog which necessitates quick and sustainable urban development.

The government has taken steps in:

Policy

1) encourage ~~with~~ value capture financing
2) reforms incentive fund to encourage governance and service delivery reforms.
3) aided launch of municipal bonds such as recently listed bonds on NSE from Madhya Pradesh.

Indicators

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) ease of living index to foster competitive federalism
2) composite water management index for water use efficiency and policy effectiveness
3) Credit rating for municipalities to enhance access to capital markets.

These steps highlight the shortages, the areas of improvement as well as opportunities to harness funds from market. The recent ~~loan from AIIB for~~ AIIB's investment in National infrastructure and Investment fund can also help.

All these can be used to fill the 40 trillion Rupee funds required for urban development as forecasted by Isher Judge Ahluwalia committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's 68% population in rural areas faces certain issues that roadblock financial inclusion.

Some issues are:

1) digital illiteracy hampers use of digital technology.
2) lack of access to smartphones
3) small credit needs means unattractive avenues for banks
4) lack of awareness about insurance, mutual funds

These issues can be addressed by:

1) Information dissemination and awareness generation — Pradhan mantri gramin digital saksharta Abhiyaan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) strict and uniform application of priority sector lending norms rather than year end disbursal of loans to fulfil targets – RBI has regularly monitored

3) PM Jan Dhan Yojana for provision of a bank account.

4) Common service centres to provide financial transactions online to rural people.

5) Banking correspondents by RBI

6) SHG-Bank linkage programme of NABARD to give credit to self help groups.

The inclusive growth agenda has to cater to rural areas and such initiatives are welcome.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting is the process of incorporating the benefits to, impact on, damages incurred by and specific allocations for environment during the course of any project or undertaking.

For instance, an industry set up on degraded forest land would have to environmentally account for loss of tree cover, effect on dependent population, cost of handling discharge and pollution potential of industry.

Environmental accounting is is required because:

1) integrated nature of development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and environment

2) gross value addition ~~should~~ and capital formation should account for depletion of natural resources in the long term.

3) Ecology requires equal concern as human needs.

4) Polluter pays principle is now a standard principle.

Environmental accounting in India is done in the form of environmental impact assessment. CAMPA funds are paid by developers according to the value of forest cut. It is still to become an integral part of development narrative. The increasing awareness among people and enterprises ~~seeks to see~~ will assist institutionalization eventually.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Irrigation is one of the major requirements for crops. Access to irrigation has been the focus of government's concerns as accelerated irrigation benefits programme and other shared.

In the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana, the focus on efficiency 'per drop more crop' is seen. It is crucial because:

1) limited 4% fresh water resources of the world for 17% population
2) agriculture already takes 74% of water while according to NITI Aayog 600 million people face water stress
3) Extra water causes soil salinity
4) Bloated fields also release methane,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a green house gas.

5) extra water percolates with fertilizers to cause underground water pollution and run off causes eutrophication.

So, the government has encouraged micro irrigation and climate resilient agriculture along with providing access through:

- solar pumps
- canals
- tanks built during NREGA

It is with this combination of access and efficiency only that the agriculture can be sustainable while feeding a population of 1.3 billion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Sendai Framework of disaster risk reduction emphasizes the role of communities in disaster risk reduction (DRR). These communities hold indigenous traditional knowledge which can be mainstreamed such as;

1) ecologically friendly living root bridges in Meghalya
   → if strengthened with material engineering will reduce vegetation destruction, landslides due to deforestation

2) Kunds, Kuhls and other natural rainwater harvesting
   → mainstreamed with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

geological knowledge of the area can aid groundwater recharge, preventing floods and droughts.

This shows that hidden knowledge combined with supplementary technology such as weather forecasts, satellite monitoring, early warning and effective communication via mobile phones can: firstly, reduce disaster risk;

secondly, minimize damage from the risk.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation, a positive use of nuclear technology uses radioactive materials' radiation to irradiate food items – processed or raw.

Some of its unique applications are:

- can be done after packaging
- does not alter the taste or flavour of food.
- cold radiation, therefore no problem of heating of food
- conserves nutritional value
- ~~pro~~ removes all kinds of microbes

Since, 40% of food in India is wasted (as per UNDP) due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- shortage of storage, transport and disposal infrastructure
- tropical climate with high humidity and temperature aids microbial growth
- record production of food and horticultural products which is too much to handle immediately

food irradition can alter all these by improving shelf life of food.

It is also important because India has 15.4% undernourished in population as per global hunger index.

BARC had recently set up a centre in Lasalgaon. These are steps in the right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Technology is a double edged sword. Its misuse has abetted the spread of fake news as :

1) social media aids anonymity, people act as there is less probability to be found out.

2) digital illiteracy has blinsided people who trust everything they read on their WhatsApp, Facebook.

3) technology is fast and has reached remote areas so fake news spread fast and thick

4) it is tough for law maintenance agencies to monitor technological use due to lack of manpower as well as expertise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lynchings caused due to rumours of child lifting or cow smuggling is an instance of evil side of technological use. But it can also aid curbing these problems:

1) Artificial intelligence to scout and track instances of fake news spread by monitoring traffic
2) Fast and responsive police aided by satellite phones and intelligence networks on phone.
3) Automation of verifying of information by tech companies before upload

Thus, the positive edge of the double edged sword can tackle the negative edge too

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Defence preparedness is primary for a country like India with land, marine, cyber, non-state, state threats. Defence Planning committee (DPC) has been set up to ~~tol~~ holistically and swiftly plan and expedite:

1) acquisition of arms and weapons
2) co-ordination between defence bureaucracy, military, intelligence and finance.

DPC is headed by the National Security Adviser (NSA) and includes the defence secretary, finance secretary and three military chiefs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It can help in credible defence preparedness by;

1) ensuring replenishment of stocks without procedural ~~hind~~ bottlenecks at various levels as all decision makers sit together

2) holistic planning of defence needs and how they are best fulfilled

3) matching expectations with finances available and pursuing further according to collective decisions.

DPC can overcome the current loophole in defence preparedness framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoist leaders leading the secessionist movements against the state are a major threat to internal as well as external security:

1) collaboration with foreign states such as China to sabotage Indian interests
2) destruction of infrastructure such as roads, ~~foreign~~ phone towers
3) killing of people and security forces
4) challenge to territorial integrity and unity of India.

That they have amassed property and cash shows:

1) loopholes in financial setup
2) channelising of black money to these

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in return of weapons, ransom

3) failure of security agencies, intelligence networks and finance sector regulators

4) possible role of NGOs as recent ED's report shows.

This necessitates that a well coordinated approach is required wherein ~~anti~~ counter terrorism activities expose the financial dealings too. The Kashmiri insurgents and maoist leaders' financial dealings are a case in example where each serves the cause of the other.

Technology and inter-agency cooperation and information such as NATGRID, CCTNS and NCTS can help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

MSMEs employ around 11.5 crore people and contribute 37.5% to the GDP. Their share in exports is also ~~big~~ considerable. Services MSMEs contribute mightily as:

1) they skill local residents in profitable skill such as mechanics.
2) serve as markets for local manufacturing units eg. mobile phone service
3) create demand for electricity, commercial space and other services such as tiffins, cleaners.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) generate employment

The service MSMEs face problems such as :

- → credit is tough due to lack of collateral
- → do not have professional management skills or accounting practices.
- → difficult to upgrade skills of employees as it is either costly or inaccessible
- → ~~tough to~~ hesitation to expand as regulatory burden increases

- The government can help MSMEs in following manner :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) quality upskilling avenues for people such as Skill India mission

2) monitoring of MSME sentiment to activate remedial measures accordingly eg. CRISIDEX was launched.

3) Cluster based approach to provide facilities eg. SFURTI

4) Incubation centres for willing individuals eg. ASPIRE scheme, Startup India hub.

5) easing regulatory processes and compliance burden eg. Shram Suvidha portal.

Given the positive spillovers from MSMEs and need to employ 12 million newly entering workforce every year, ~~in the~~ these steps can help MSMEs.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming has many advantages for farmers, contractors as well as consumers. These are:

1) assured returns for farmers
2) assured supply for contractors of raw material
3) stable prices of commodities for consumers

It suffers from market failures such as:

1) inadequate legal framework
2) ineffective linkages of production centres with farms due to poor logistics, dilapidated transport and inadequate connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The government can take several augmenting steps such as:

1) lay down a clear, mutually beneficial, transparent, unambiguous contract farming framework to enhance confidence of players

2) provide connectivity and logistics facilities eg. PradhanMantri Gram Sadak Yojana, multimodal logistics parks

3) develop mega food parks with hub and spoke model.

4) ensure irrigation and power supply for farming and industry respectively

5) provide legal aid to farmers in case of contract violations and encourage alternate dispute redressal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mechanisms.

The model contract farming act released by NITI is a step in the right direction as it protects the farmer's land by mandating a legally backed, transparent contract. The contractor cannot build a permanent structure on the farm.

It provides a ~~facilita~~ facilitating authority at state level and officer at district level to oversee contract. The farmer's interest is thus protected and the contractor has to provide insurance too. Contractor's claims for the produce is also protected for the contract period. It is a good beginning step.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Technological disruptions such as automation, artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, digitalization and big data are bringing structural changes.

(1) → deployment of robots in manufacturing ~~reducing~~

→ reduces import needs of developed countries as they use cheaper automation than costlier manual labour

→ reduces hiring by companies in general

(2) → greater reliance on data to

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

design products as per consumer choices and buying behavior

(3) → AI in banking and finance to detect frauds, automation of bank end processes.

(4) → more investment in digital infrastructure rather than physical infrastructure (eg. investing in chatbots rather than office space for customer care)

(5) → e-governance and electronic delivery of service.

(6) → blockchain for land records, bond issues (World Bank's Bondi Bonds)

In this situation, following are the measures to improve:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Employability

1) Skilling of labourforce
Skill India can have such components

2) Upskilling of current workforce for adaptibility

3) Vocational education as per industry needs
eg- Germany model

4) Enhancing interest in science and innovation
eg. Rashtriya Aavishkaar Abhiyan

No. of opportunities

1) Develop industry in these areas through policy.
eg. SEZs for technology intensive sectors

2) Services sector for these technologies has a huge potential
eg. repairing sewers / robots

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's trade policy in agriculture has been said to be marred by ad-hocism because:

1) there is no trade policy in agriculture or provisions in foreign trade policy

2) imports are done based on domestic food prices on a case by case basis eg. import of pulses

3) there is lack of focus on promotion of cultivation of globally demanded produce eg. herbs, medicinal plants

The pro consumer bias is visible in:

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) ban on exports, eg. of pulses, even in record produce years to prevent rise in prices for consumers.

2) Release of buffer stocks into market as soon as prices rise, preventing any profit for farmers.

These policies have constrained the export potential as well as prevented meaningful profits for farmers which is often called the subsidization of urban rich by rural farmers.

The government's steps can include:

1) liberalization of agricultural trade on lines with LPG reforms eg. a promise was made in this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

year's budget.

2) Provision of storage, logistics, marketing and branding facilities to agriculture produce

3) Legally prescribed limits on buffer stocks and the rest to be unloaded in international markets at prevailing prices

4) Easing the administrative process

5) Post and connectivity development to link hinterlands and ports e.g. Sagarmala.

The government can balance the food security and farmer's interest through prudent policy to keep agriculture remunerative for the 50% of our workforce that it employs.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The relative economic performance of countries is measured through GDP growth rate, unemployment, inflation, credit uptake ~~op~~ and currency exchange rate (CER) among others.

CER is not a suitable measure because:

1) manipulations are done by countries such as China

~~2) higher exports imply competitiveness of local industry too,~~ but

2) lowering of lending rates can boost economic growth but weakens the domestic currency which is not.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a true reflection of the domestic economy which will grow due to credit uptake and investments.

India's macroeconomic fundamentals are improving:

→ GDP growth poised to be more than 7.5% (according to IMF)

→ Fiscal deficit to be lower than last year

The trade deficit continues to widen due to:

1) exports growth lower than growth in imports,
2) global demand is suppressed.
3) India's currency is at a record

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

low with respect to the dollar.

4) Domestic demand of foreign goods such as electronics raises imports.

5) Crude oil price is rising and India imports 82% of its requirement.

6) India's exports sector has suffered due to protectionist measures of countries such as USA.

7) Exports are generally high as India's domestic manufacturing industry is not competitive in sectors such as plastics, APIs, consumer goods.

The solution as per the economic survey is to boost exports through policy and infrastructural boosts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The sugar industry in India is facing problems for a few years now. This has persisted despite the relief packages by government because :

1) the market price of sugar is lower than the procurement price of cane.

2) the production of cane is much more than the mills can efficiently handle and process.

3) the glut in the market doesnot let remunerative prices recovery by the industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The relief packages temporarily put off the problem into the future by aiding industry to pay off cane growers even as the industry itself continues to pile losses.

This requires a comprehensive package of reforms for a long term solution:

1) long term support to the industry to expand processing capacity.
2) credit subsidy for infrastructural investments
3) States and centre should coordinate when it comes to fixing the fair and remunerative prices and state administrative prices.
4) institutionalized price fixation mechanism to curb populism of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

state governments.

5) Supporting diversification of crops by farmers through technological support such as better seeds, weather forecasts, sowing advisories ~~and~~

6) Economic survey also roots for abolition of untargeted subsidies such as power which encourage water ~~ex~~ intensive crops such as sugarcane.

A holistic process involving cultivators and industry along with states can solve the crisis through strong political will.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The national action plan on climate change (NAPCC) has 8 components:

- National solar mission to add 100 GW of solar power capacity
- National water mission to enhance water use efficiency by 20%.
- National mission on enhanced energy efficiency (NMEEE)
- National mission of green India (GIM) to enhance cover on 5 million hectares
- National mission on sustainable agriculture (NMSA)
- National mission on sustainable habitat (NMSH)
- National mission of Himalayas' sustainability. (NMHS)
- National mission on strategic knowledge (NMSK)

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The objectives of these missions are lofty and have achieved significant outcomes:

→ Solar power generation has increased rapidly

→ Compensatory afforestation enhances cover on degraded lands and green highway policy launched

→ Domestic and street lighting with efficient LEDs as well as UJALA scheme for household LEDs

→ PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

→ BIOTECH Kisan, mera gaon, mera gaurav, ~~PM Kisan~~ aid locally relevant agriculture practices mediated by technological intervention

→ Secure Himalyas initiative to sustainably develop the region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Despite these initiatives certain bottlenecks remain :

1) overexploitation of water can cause loss of 6% of GDP (NITI Aayog)
2) 50,000 crore funds of CAMPA lying idle
3) India is the largest user of underground water for agriculture.
4) Extreme rainfall and temperature events continue Kerala floods, sandstorms in North India.
5) As per IMD, temperature has risen by 0.6°C.

This implies that problems remain despite action. The way forward is to intensify actions in terms of funds (use global finance), technology (to monitor impact and modify accordingly) and community participation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons (NWs) have the potential to kill entire humanity. The proliferation of NWs as seen in case of North Korea's tests and Iran's suspended programme under JCPOA is a cause of concern.

The international arrangements such as NSG (Nuclear Suppliers Group) and NPT (nuclear non proliferation Treaty) have been ineffective. Pakistan helped North Korea under the radar of current regimes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other countries such as Japan and Germany can build a weapon if they wish given that there has been no progress on disarmament and US and Russia are strengthening their nuclear warchests. In such a circumstances, NSG and NPT failed.

India's nuclear policy is:

- no first use
- no use on non nuclear power
- assured retaliation of nuclear attack
- use in case of biological or chemical attack on forces or territory.

In the current form, India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

should not join NPT because it would require India to give up its nuclear capabilities. With China and Pakistan, principle adversaries having nuclear warheads, this will weaken India's security infrastructure.

It is a discriminatory treaty in design. India already has an NSG waiver that de facto recognizes its nuclear credentials. So, NPT is at present a perfunctory treaty as far as India is concerned.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

~~The maritime security domain requires multilateral~~

India's 7500 km long coasts require security and surveillance provisions which are difficult to suffice due to resource constraints as well as the vastness of territorial expanse.

This necessitates collective multilateral and regional cooperation

- → Indian ocean naval symposium
- → Indian ocean regional association
- → white shipping agreements
- → Time domain awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

agreements.

with Indian ocean littoral countries. India has provided Dornier aircrafts to Seychelles and ~~is also~~ set up radar in Mauritius.

This is because non traditional threats exist such as:

1) piracy
2) terrorist attacks (Mumbai attack)
3) safety of fishermen, commercial ships during storms and cyclones.
4) maritime pollution, oil spills

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The threats 1), 2) and 4) are especially relevant in western Indian ocean which is less prone to cyclones.

In such cases, countries can help by sharing shipping information, exchanging data on vessels and movement and jointly undertake counter-terrorist and anti piracy operations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's space programme has succeeded in the missions for peaceful purposes. Some instances are:

1) Astrosat discovering far off stars
2) Mars Orbiter Mission sending crucial information on Mars' atmosphere
3) Chandrayaan 1 aiding discovery of water and ice on Moon
4) PSLVs and GSLV Mk III capable of launching geostationary and sun synchronous satellites
5) Commercialization of launch for other countries, forex earnings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Our space competence can play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities too:

- GSAT 7 aids the navy to navigate and operate - securing our maritime borders.
- IRNSS or NavIC gives us own system to do precise navigation through restricted services
- GAGAN reduces dependence of our commercial aviation on foreign navigation
- India is capable to launch an indigenously developed surveillance satellite for military intelligence, surveillance of enemy territory and movement in ~~inaccessible~~ tough terrain (eg. Aksai Chin)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ communication satellites for secret information transfer

→ satellite phones for ~~comm~~ continuous connectivity between security forces.

These examples show how space domain can aid and supplement security capabilities. This can be further institutionalized with a space-use strategy developed in collaboration between all agencies involved.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

Name of Candidate	Amritpal Kaur		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	411586
Center	Online	Date	05.09.2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. **(150 words) 10**

श्रेणियाँ बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएं थीं, जिनकी न केवल अपने सदस्यों के मध्य बल्कि समाज में भी काफी नैतिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा थी। इस कथन के आलोक में, प्राचीन भारत में श्रेणियों या गिल्ड्स के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Functional specialisation was a practised tradition in ancient India, a sign of division of labour according to the talent of people.

Shrenis (guilds) were sound and stable institutions during the age of Guptas, Sungas and others in North India as well as in South India during period of Cholas and Pallavas.

The significant aspects were:

1) Organised as per function such as guild of goldsmiths, ironsmiths, sculptors, traders, merchants.

2) Had economic power in the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

form of finances which they used to lend to those in need.

3) They contributed to construction of temples and architectures eg. the gateways of Sanchi Stupa

4) They resolved disputes among the members as well as people, earning prestige and respect.

5) The kings used to keep the shrenis in confidence, giving their role a moral authority.

6) They also conducted education and vocational training of interested youth.

So, Shrenis played a diverse role in Ancient India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
मराठे कई कारणों से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन से निर्मित राजनीतिक निर्वात को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The decline of the Mughal empire after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 created a vacuum.

It was because:

1) conspiracies among nobles
2) weak and indecisive rulers such as Mohammad Shah, Farrukhsiyar.
3) increasing instances of provincial rebellions and other reasons.

Marathas were an upcoming power but could not fill the political vacuum because:

1) Lack of unity among the various factions of Bhonsle, Gaikwad and others.
2) Failure to maintain the gains

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(territorial and political) made by Shivaji after his death.

3) Overcentralization of authority by the Peshwas hampered ability to assert effective control over the gained territories.

4) They fell prey to the dividing policy of the British, often acting at odds as seen during Treaty of Salsette.

5) Ineffectual inheritors of the throne eg. Nana Saheb who settled for a pension.

6) Strategic mismanagement leading to critical failures such as battle of Panipat.

7) failure to build alliances and antagonisation of Rajputs, Awadh etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze.(150 words) 10

एक राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी काफी लंबे समय से मृत थी, 1858 के अधिनियम ने बस इसका शिष्टतापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The East India Company had begun to be overseen by the British government after the crises in Bengal during Lord Clive's dual administration.

The sequence of events that gradually reduced its powers are:

1) Regulating Act of 1773 gave power to British Parliament to appoint the Governor General of Bengal

2) Pitt's India Act 1784 referred to the company's assets as those of the crown and established the Board of Control for political oversight and the company had to separate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

political and commercial function.

3) The Charter Act of 1833 removed the company's monopoly for trade and reduced it to a commercial entity

4) The Act for good government of 1858 abolished the company's rule and placed India directly under the Crown as a colony of the Empire.

The Act of 1858, thus gave a decent burial to the company.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध (1936-1939) स्थानीय स्तर पर लड़ा गया था, तथापि इसका दूरगामी और व्यापक महत्व था। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Spanish Civil War was fought between the democrats and the faction led by Franco.

It was fought locally and Franco's faction had moral and material support from the Nazis as well as the fascist regime of Mussolini.

It had far reaching and widespread significance because:

1) The failure of Mussolini to effectively aid the Spanish diverted resources from Hitler's campaign during the second world war (WWII).

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) It established an autocratic regime in Europe that was anti-democratic providing an ideological and moral boost to the fascists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में, विशेषकर भारत में शहरों के विकास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

Globalization has created a complex web of linkages between countries, societies, economies and people.

The culture of consumption has been a source as well as a consequence of globalization as :

1) New products are available through imports eg. Apple phones, Kellogs cereal
2) Awareness about other cultures increases eg. Pizza is no longer only Italian
3) Multinational corporations operate across borders bringing their goods and services eg. Netflix

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This has shaped the growth of cities in a unique way:

1) Malls and large shopping complexes with self sufficient power supply are a key feature of cities.

2) Cities become centres of global companies' operations, expanding into agglomerations eg. NCT, Hyderabad, Pune

3) Cities provide employment opportunities attracting migrants, increasing demand for housing as well as congestion. eg. Delhi has the highest number of migrants

4) Leads to irresponsible consumption patterns eg. food wastage in outlets, plastic waste from malls etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि 25 वर्ष पूर्व ही सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि भारत में यह प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है। इस समस्या के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इससे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Manual Scavenging was outlawed by the Manual Scavengers prevention Act. It was further attempted to provide for rehabilitation of the people who lose ~~livehoo~~ livelihood.

Still, manual scavenging (MS) continues to be prevalent because:

1) employment by government organisations themselves continues - eg. Railways

2) Ineffective enforcement at the city level where local bodies

anything this margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

give contracts for sewage cleaning to parties that employ scavengers.

3) Notions of purity and pollution prevalent in villages means people still have dry latrines that require manual cleaning.

4) Absence of alternative opportunities of employment.

Steps that can be taken to address

1) Effective implementation and tracking of outcomes of Swachh Bharat Mission

2) Strict enforcement of the act and penalties for violating organisations

3) MUDRA loans and reskilling of manual scavengers via Skill India

4) Engage with Safai Karamchari Andolan and civil society for awareness generation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

मृदा द्रवीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि भूकंपीय घटनाओं के दौरान यह कैसे प्रकट होता है। इसके प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कौन-से सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Soil liquefaction is the process in which relatively young soils in a region existing in a non consolidated form yield ~~to~~ under pressure moving the entire surface and structures on it.

During seismic events, due to the large amount of shaking from the energy released by p-waves and s-waves, the underlying soil in seismically active zones yields. This shakes the foundations of overground constructions which literally get sucked into the ground surface.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Preventive steps to minimise its impact are;

1) Seismic mapping of areas using remote sensing and geological testing to locate such areas so that development plans are modified accordingly

2) The contruction, if any should be technologically sound and scientifically undertaken to make it least prone.

3) The existing buildings should be retrofitted and modified.

4) The local construction code of every area should be strictly enforced by local bodies.

Both mitigating and preventive steps can go a long way to minimize loss.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents.

(150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल के घनत्व को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। घनत्व के अक्षांशीय वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें होने वाले मौसमी परिवर्तनों (यदि कोई हो) की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ इसके संबंध को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Oceans cover 72% of earth's surface. The factors determining density of ocean waters are :

1) location with respect to equator, the farther, the denser - so polar ocean water is dense

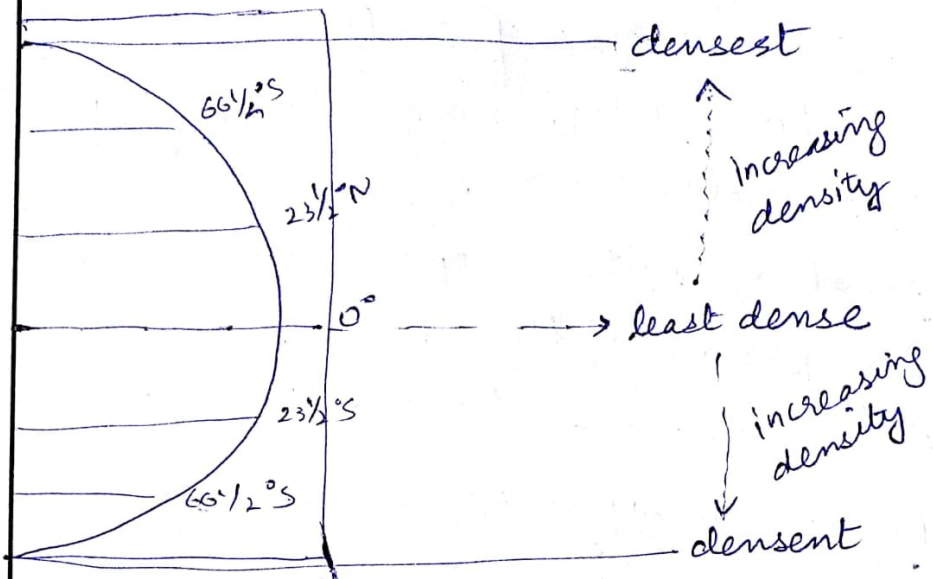
2) River runoff into ocean eg. Bay of Bengal is less dense due to mouths of rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari.

3) Closed or open nature eg. Indian ocean is relatively less open to other bodies than Atlantic

4) Vicinity of ocean currents cold water currents make ocean denser.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Based on these factors latitudinal distribution is :



Seasonal changes :

1) during summers, the ocean density decreases in polar areas due to melting of sea ice

2) during winters, density of oceans decrease due to formation of sea ice in upper latitudes.

Ocean currents :

cold current increases density eg. Peru current

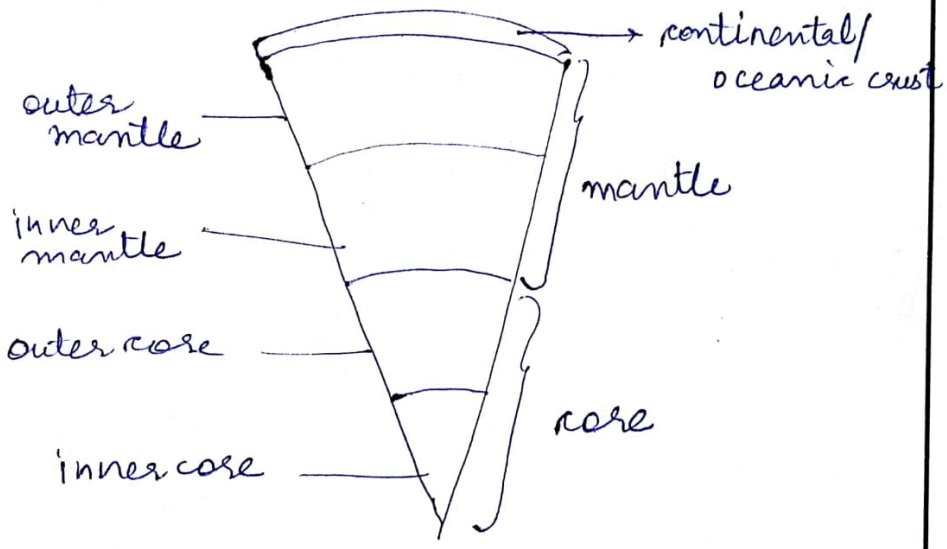
warm current decreases density

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. **(150 words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि कैसे भूकंपीय तरंगों के विश्लेषण से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की वैज्ञानिक समझ में सुधार आया है।

The Earth's interior has the following structure:



The analysis of seismic waves has helped because:

1) the s waves donot reach the area beyond 105° from the focus. As they donot travel in liquid, this implied that the outer core must be liquid

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. **(150 words) 10**

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति निर्धारित करने में विचार किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, असैन्य परमाणु कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में थोरियम के विशाल भंडार का उपयोग करने में भारत के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Nuclear Power plants depend on nuclear fuel availability and involve billions of dollars of investment. ~~As~~ Their by-products are also radioactive. As such the following factors need to be considered while locating them:

1) ~~Sho~~ Region should be seismically stable to prevent destruction of plant and widespread contamination in event of earthquake.

2) Should be away from densely populated areas to prevent intrusions

3) should not be too close to border

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for security and safety in case of firing or war.

4) Adequate access of water if used as a coolant

5) Good access to transmission network for effective supply

6) Connectivity for streamlined and smooth supply of fuel.

To use thorium reserves, India faces following problems:

1) Cannot be deployed unless adequate plutonium reserves are collected as thorium is not fissionable on its own.

2) The technology is yet nowhere tested and deployed commercially

3) The initial cost is high.

4) The three stage programme is in a nascent stage.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples.
(250 words) 15

पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Pallavas and Cholas significantly contributed to the development of structural temples as a sign of state patronage of religion, art and architecture.

Pallavas

The Mahendra style of rock cut temples gave way to the structural Shore temple during Narasimha's time. The Virupaksha Temple is another example with its intricate carvings. As such, a unique Dravidian style of temple building developed which had following features:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

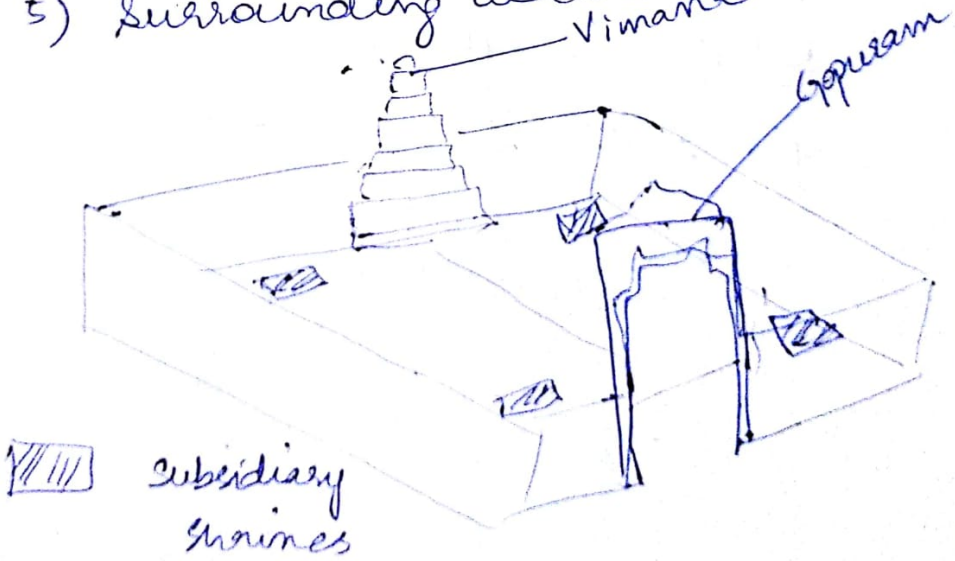
1) Giant gateways called gopurams

2) Tall building of main temple, usually pyramid in shape called vimana

3) A tank in the temple complex.

4) Four subsidiary shrines along with the main temple Panchayatna style.

5) Surrounding wall



A Dravidian temple

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Cholas took the art of temple building in Dravidian style to the pinnacle of excellence with :

1) Brihadeshwar temple
2) Airateshwar temple
3) Gangaikondacholapuram temple

and many others.

All these are structural temples with 1) having one of the highest Vimana, the spherical amalaka of which is very heavy and said to have required a hundreds of meters long platform for placement.

The Great living Chola temples are a UNESCO world heritage site too.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी, नेहरू और बोस के विचारों ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में ब्रिटिश प्रयासों के प्रति भारत के समर्थन के प्रश्न पर वाद-विवाद से संबंधित प्रमुख पहलूओं का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

World war-II initiated a debate among the national leaders of India's freedom struggle on the role India should play - as an aspiring nation colonised by a major participant to the struggle between largely democratic and fascist forces.

Gandhi wanted India to support the British efforts as a condition for British to return the favour by giving independence. However, the Cripp's Mission failed to give any such assurance as a result of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which the Quit India movement was launched by Gandhi.

Nehru, reluctant at first, to support a colonial power in its geopolitical adventures at the cost of colonies' manpower and resources later conceded the need to support the struggle of democracy against fascism. He demanded Indians be given ~~the~~ decision making role in the war council.

Bose, on the other hand, wanted to leverage the opportunity of the initial gains of Germany and Japan to attack the British in India for a swift independence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

He appealed to the youth for giving him blood and that he would give them freedom. For him, the fascist Japan with the help of which he raised Azad Hind Fauj was no worse ~~that~~ than the colonial power Britain.

India did support the British as majority of armymen were Indian and Britain won WW II along with the Allies in 1945.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही अंग्रेजों ने प्रत्येक संभाव्य अवसर पर इसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्नाकुलर प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The vernacular press was a vibrant source of ~~colonial~~ awareness for the colonised Indian subjects.

The British tried to suppress it for a variety of reasons:

1) propounding ideas of freedom and opposition
2) exposing British cruelty on Indian subjects
3) reporting on atrocities

The British tried to suppress through:

1) Vernacular Press Act of 1878 by Lord Lytton which laid down strict conditions on content and allowed the magistrates to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

confiscate printing presses.

2) Sedition law to imprison people who published anti British articles in papers such as Kesari. Tilak was jailed under this law.

3) The Indian Press Act of 1908 laid further restrictions.

But the vernacular Press continued to play a key role in freedom movement.

1) Mirat ul Akhbar in Punjabi spread the news of Jallianwala Bagh atrocities

2) Som Prakash in Gujarati

3) Sandhya, Kal and Yugantar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

were mouthpieces for revolutionaries' ideas.

~~4) The Hindoo of Subramaniyam Iyer~~

4) Amrita Bazaar Patrika in Bengali spread and reported trials of Indians in cases.

Thus the vernacular press:

1) brought national awareness to localised settings
2) aided mass mobilizations during Swadeshi movement as well as Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement.
3) evoked sympathy for the revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh and exposed the nature of British rule.

Visit us www.visionias.in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. **(250 words) 15**

असम आंदोलन को आकार देने वाले मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 1985 के असम समझौते के महत्व पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Assam Movement has its genesis in the ~~in~~ British initiated migration of people from the then Bengal province for labour requirement in the tea gardens and jute factories.

The issues that shaped the movement were:

1) political theft gained by the ethnically different Bengalies and other outsiders through candidacy in elections and the vote bank they constituted for politicians

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Competition for resources with the local people such as jobs, education

3) Incidents of clashes in the late 1970's increased the feeling of hatred for the purpoted outsiders

4) The 1972 Indo Bangladesh war caused pouring in of refugees from across the border into Assam

As a result, bodies such as Asom Jatiodbadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad and Asom Gana Parishad were formed to root for ~~ouster~~ deportation of outsiders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Assam Accord of 1985 was signed between the Assamese agitators and the government of India.

It promised the preparation of citizens register and deportation of those that entered India after 25 March, 1971. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a direct outcome of the Accord.

The Assam Accord provisions put an end to the agitation in 1985, but pulling off the potentially disturbing implications and complications with Bangladesh to the future.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. **(250 words) 15**

उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

The nineteenth century Europe was a landscape of major changes which crystallized the notion of nation state and nationalism in 19th century Europe.

These can be discussed under the following heads:

1) The Napoleonic wars created awareness of belonging to a territorial entity led by a central authority rather than multiple lords.

2) The industrial revolution from Britain spread across Europe and on the back of capitalism,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

it overthrew the feudalism that caused factionalism and impeded nationalistic consolidation.

3) A number of generals and crafty statesmen aided the process of unification of disparate units into single nations eg. the unification of Germany by Bismarck.

4) The weakening of large empires such as the ~~Fall~~ Ottoman empire encouraged people of different nationalities such as Serbs to seek support of empires with similar roots such as the Russian empire.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Countries such as Greece ~~and Be~~ got independence because of internal rebellions against foreign empire.

Thus, multiple factors aroused consciousness among people of speaking similar languages or belonging to identical race about the unifying entity of nationality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के टर्मिनल तरीकों का असमान बोझ उठाया जाना क्यों जारी है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Women in India bear uneven burden of terminal methods of family planning as revealed by the National Family Health survey-4 (NFHS-4). According to it, vasectomies are only 1.9% of all sterilization procedures.

There are a number of reasons for this despite vasectomy being far less invasive and painful :

1) Belief that vasectomy will lower libido or sexual prowess

2) A feeling of humiliation among peers that men believe will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensue post vasectomy

3) Low agency of women due to illiteracy, unemployed status and a general entrenched patriarchy that treats women as objects rather than subjects

4) Skewed incentives through schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which encouraged hysterectomies where none were needed.

5) Lack of awareness among couples of advantages of vasectomy and among society that tacitly discourages it

6) Unavailability of other contraceptives which are reliable

To address this unevenness, following steps can be taken :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Regular awareness sessions held through primary health care centres and dispensaries.
2) The ASHA workers can educate individual couples through door ~~by~~ to door visits for a certain incentive in high population density areas.
3) Designing of schemes to eliminate skewed incentives.
4) Providing free, reliable contraceptives through Aanganwadis
5) Health and Wellness centres under Ayushman Bharat can have a special component on awareness.
6) Raising women's agency through employment and education. Schemes such as SHG bank linkage and KGBVs are right examples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता, राज्य और धर्म के कठोर पृथक्करण के बजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India's secularism is derived from the Preamble as well as Articles 14, 15, 16 and Freedom of religion under Articles 25 to 28.

Secularism in India is different from the western concept of strict separation of religion from state. It is of maintaining principled distance rather than equidistance.

This means that the state treats all religions equally but can take steps for upliftment of sections such as minorities to bring them at par.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

So, we have schemes such as:

→ Hamari Dharohar to preserve minority cultures

→ USTAAD to support minority craftsmen secure adequate livelihood opportunities

→ Seekho aur Kamao to skill and employ minority youth.

The state can also interfere in situations ~~to pre~~ in interest of public order, health and morality. It was in this light that the Supreme Court upheld dismissal of three state governments (in the S.R. Bommai case) by the the central government. The court held that secularism is a basic feature of the constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, the ideal of equal respect for all religions is compromised at times :

1) Gujarat riots : the state could not intervene meaningfully
2) Use of religion for politics such as the Punjabi Suba movement
3) Insurgencies get twisted into religious undertones while the state still has to act in the interest of national security
   eg. Kashmir issue
4) Religious beliefs | practices sometimes come into conflict with law
   eg. Santhara, Triple Talaq

The secularism in India, however, ~~tetest~~ tested has survived and flourished with exemplary resilience.

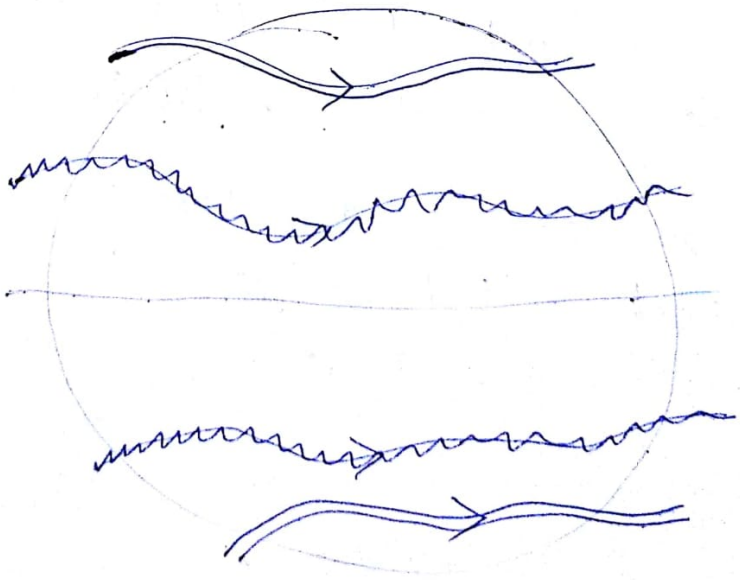
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? **(250 words) 15**

जेट स्ट्रीम क्या हैं? वे भारत में वर्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं?

Jet streams are fast streams of wind moving at about 10 km above the surface of the earth. that carry weather phenomenon within them, including rainfall. They move from west to east.

There are two jet streams in the north and south hemisphere each.



Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

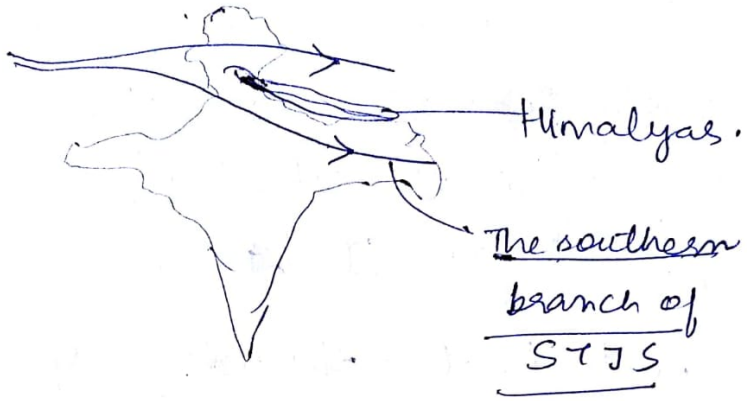
subtropical jet stream
subpolar jet stream

India comes under the influence of sub tropical jet stream (STJS). It :

1) Controls the ~~building up~~ inflow of south west monsoons into the subcontinent. It is only when the southern branch of the STJS moves northwards of himalyas that there is enough low pressure to provide gradient to the monsoons ~~and so~~ which then bring summer rainfall.

PTO.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



2) Western disturbances are cyclones ~~load~~ loaded with water picked from the Mediterranean sea that cause winter rainfall in North India. They are transferred to India ~~thro~~ by the STJS.

Thus the jet streams are conclusive factors for rainfall in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. **(250 words) 15**

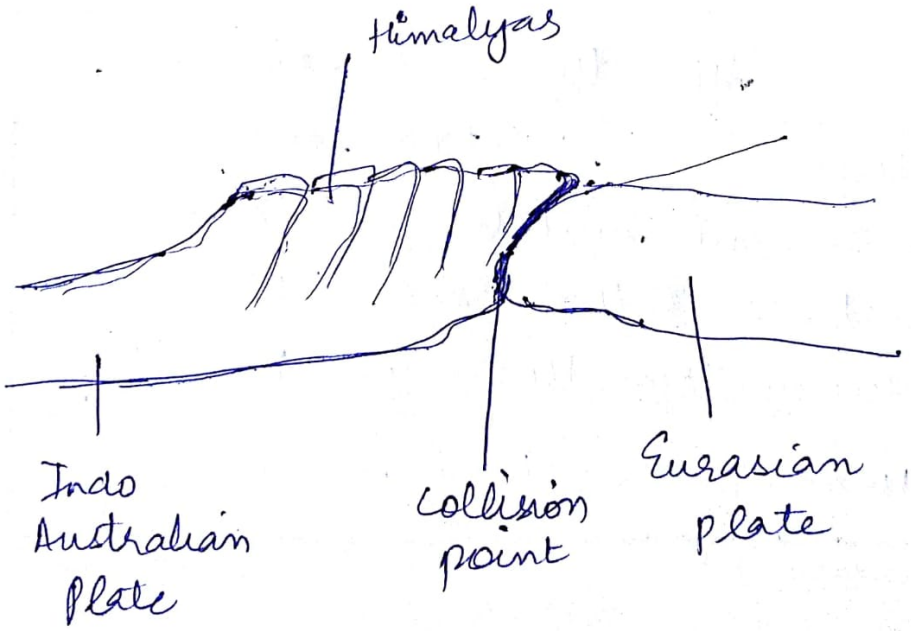
हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि प्राय: इन्हें क्यों युवा और अशांत पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

The mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalyas is called folding. It occured because of the compressional forces generated by the continental-continental convergence of the Eurasian plate with the Indo Australian plate.

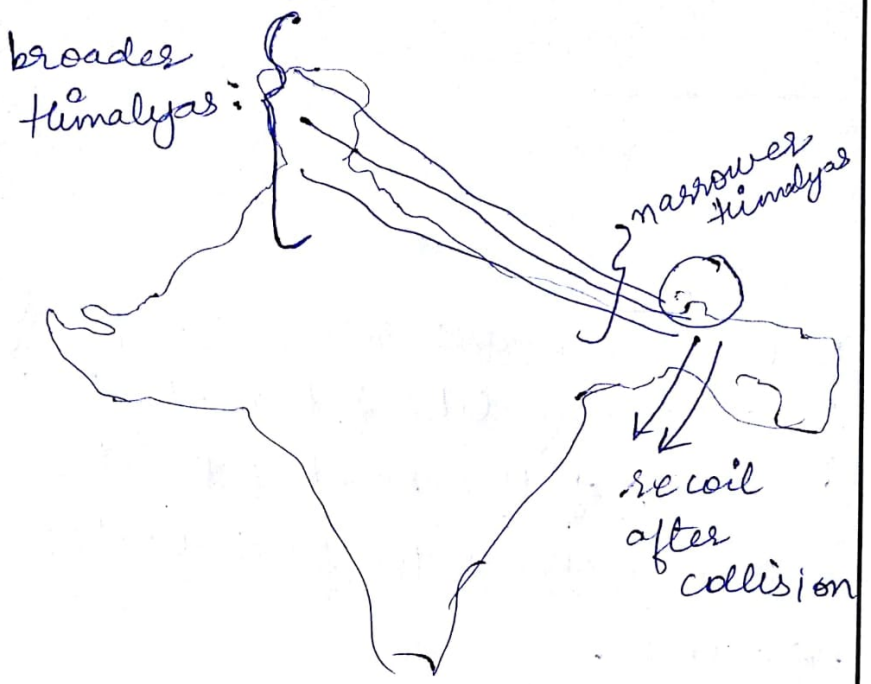
After the first collision, there was a little reverse movement with the eastern portion as the axis. This made the western Himalyas broader than the eastern.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This convergence is still ongoing which causes frequent earthquakes in the region because of which the mountains are called restless. They are called young because on the geological time scale Himalyas ~~are~~ originated relatively recently.



Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



The three divisions of the Himalyas-

1) Himadri
2) Himachal
3) Shiralik

are parallel to each other with interspersed valleys in between. These were formed due to the different degrees of compressional forces exerted as one moves away from the point of collision.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM?
(250 words) 15

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन (IWRM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 कैसे IWRM को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती है?

Water is a scarce resource, especially for a country like India which has 17% of the world's population and only 4% of the fresh water resources.

Integrated water resources management (IWRM) in such a scenario is a key concept for ensuring adequate water for all needs. IWRM means holistically handling, using, managing and conserving water across the various sources such as:

1) ground water
2) surface water (rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) rainwater

IWRM ensures that acquifers are recharged, rainwater is utilized or stored, water pollution is minimized, water is recycled wherever possible, water use efficiency is maximized — while meeting household, industrial, commercial and agricultural needs.

IWRM becomes important in light of the fact that 600 million people in India face water scarcity (NITI Aayog).

National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 has following provisions:

1) Integrated approach to ground water and surface water

2) Involvement of community in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

water resource management.

3) Enhancing water use efficiency

4) Water information system to be formed.

5) Centre-state coordination.

Therefore NWP ensures all components of IWRM are catered to by state agencies. Community involvement raises awareness as well as improves incentives eg: ~~Raly~~ Ralegan Siddhi experiment.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Amritpal Kaur		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	411586
Center	Online	Date	08.09.2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The Parliamentary form of government entails holding the executive accountable by the Members of Parliament.

This institution of accountability has seen a steady decline as seen in :

1) Hardly 60 days of conduct of Business per year by Parliament (US has 130 days, UK 140)

2) Anti defection law suppresses genuine dissent of legislators.

3) Schemes such as MPLADS has violated the doctrine of separation of powers.

4) The politicisation of the office of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the speaker reduces impartiality (recently, the speaker refused to admit no confidence motion as there was no order in the house)

5) Delegated legislation, guillotine closure and passing of key bills (eg. Aadhaar) through Money bill route further lowers accountability.

Some measures are:

1) Abolish schemes such as MPLADs (Law commission recommendation)
2) limit use of anti defection to no confidence motions
3) Cut daily allowance if business for the day not transacted.

These measures can help the Parliament function as the true representative of the people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) got Constitutional Status through the 73rd Amendment Act as a vehicle of democratic decentralization and subsidiarity.

Depending on the goalposts, the PRIs can be evaluated :

1) Ensuring representation of women through 33% quota with states such as Bihar providing 50%.
2) Inclusive governance structure through reservation for SCs and STs.
3) Formation of Gram Sabhas for participatory framework

These factors show that PRIs have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been successful.

However, the following factors reveal otherwise:

1) Empowering ~~lower~~ the third tier of governance through taxation powers, functionaries and funds has not happened except in few states such as Kerala, Andhra Pradesh.

2) State Finance Commissions to devolve revenue share to PRIs are not even operational in some states.

3) Regular meetings of Gram Sabha and coordination with bureaucracy for participatory governance is still a pipe dream.

It is only if these problems are overcome proactively by states that the 69% population living in rural areas can participate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Comptroller and Auditor General was called the most important office under the constitution by Dr Ambedkar.

The CAG is the keeper of national accounts as:

1) He/she prescribes the method of maintenance of records.
2) Audits the expenditure of various governmental bodies
3) Verifies that the appropriated funds from Consolidated fund of India are spent as allowed for.

The CAG is also a conscience keeper and a watchdog because:

1) Audit process reveals any misappropriation of public funds

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) He/she ensures public resources are not wasted or used for private interests (eg. the 2G scam)

3) He/she assists the Public Accounts Committee which is the watchdog of financial activities of the executive.

4) The audits of Armed forces or the National Rural Health Missions by CAG revealed the underpreparedness and lack of institutional capacity respectively.

So, it becomes necessary to make the audit process more effective by:

1) More human and financial resources
2) Mandating penal action for exposed malfeasance
3) Deploying technology such as Big Data to reveal hidden misappropriation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

Political funding encapsulates a lot of concerns such as level playing field, infusion of black money, buying of political favours by private bodies, influence of foreign parties and criminalization of politics

It is for these reasons that transparency is paramount in political funding. The government introduced the Electoral Bond scheme under which:

1) Willing donors can buy electoral bonds;
2) of any amount of money;
3) from designated banks without having to disclose their identity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in the bond;

4) which parties can deposit into their accounts.

This scheme of things militates against the cause of transparency because;

1) Now nobody will know the identity of the donor

~~2) The Election Commission cannot~~

2) Political favours can be bought without public scrutiny

3) Any amount of money can be donated

Although the bonds were meant to reduce the influence of unaccounted money by necessitating KYC for buying bonds, the problem of lack of transparency in links with organisations of political parties still remains.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying is the process of rooting for particular interests and policy measures by entities, individuals or organizations e.g. in the US, oil industry lobbies for friendly policies by funding candidates' campaigns. It is legal there, illegal in India.

Being illegal, lobbying in India is in a grey legal and policy arena because;

1) Corporations can still donate to political parties but do not openly spell out what they expect in return.

2) Policies might reflect interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of certain donors, but are dressed up as being for public good.

In this context, recognition of lobbying has been proposed to:

1) Encourage transparency in policy formulation
2) Openness, genuine discussion and opinions can be obtained once it is known what the political party will pursue as per lobbyists' interests.

But, in case of India, this can have deleterious impact because:

1) public infrastructure is still inadequate.
2) a large population of poor people cannot buy governments' interest.

So, it can be legalised once an acceptable level of development of whole population is achieved.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The RTI Act, 2005 ushered the era of information for securing accountability of government and access to entitlements and rights.

The Act mandates provision of information within 30 days and penalizes inaction. However, certain areas are found wanting, such as:

1) Vacant post of public information officer
2) Inadequate infrastructure eg. printers, scanners.
3) Poor data maintenance practices
4) Non-forthcoming voluntary disclosures by many organisations
5) Misuse of lack of peoples' awareness to refuse information eg. asking reason

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For instance, the RTI Assessment and Advocacy Group's survey showed that 60% of the information sought should have been pro-actively disclosed.

The recent amendment of the Rule 12 to deny information if the seeker is dead puts the life of activists in danger. Campaign for People's Right to information shows that 69 RTI Activists have been killed in recent history.

In a country with 22% people living in poverty RTI is an empowering tool to obtain what is legally promised. Thus such amendments should be avoided.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The reservation policy is a tool of affirmative action in the form of access to education and job opportunities for ensuring social justice to the historically disadvantaged. It aids inclusion.

The evolving policy has maintained the reservations for SCs and STs as well as OBCs through Articles 16(4), 16(4A), 16(4B), 335 and 15(4). Due to lack of clarity on the Nagaraj judgement promotions have been stuck. Also, the government does not have adequate data to prove the lack of proportional representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in services.

Within this context, the achievement of social justice is still not a reality because:

1) SCs and STs represent minuscule percentage in the top echelons of bureaucracy.
2) The poorer sections are unable to access the benefits of reservations
3) ~~There~~ Inter caste marriages are few and far in between which shows entrenched discrimination despite promotions and higher economic status.

It will take more than action by state to dislodge discrimination. Value based education and ethical conditioning is a long but surer way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India produced 277 million metric tonnes of food grains in 2017-18, a record. However, 14.5% the population is still undernourished ~~as~~ and 37% under-5 children stunted as per Global Hunger Index.

This paradox is an outcome of many factors such as:

1) No documentation to access PDS shops especially among STs.
2) Over emphasis on cereals and less on micronutrients
3) Lack of sanitation ~~hum~~ hinders nutrient absorption
4) Mothers' low weight causes undernourished babies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Interventions taken in the past few years are:

1) Fortification of cereals such as Vitamin A rich rice

2) Making milk, eggs available through ICDS.

3) National food security Act, 2013 provides subsidised food grains to the 67% population

4) National nutrition strategy for convergence of interventions

5) Matritva Vandana Yojana for institutional deliveries and healthier babies.

6) Mothers' absolute affection to encourage breastfeeding.

It is only thus that India can put its demographic dividend to productive use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.(150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean connects the major sealanes of the Atlantic and the Pacific and hosts more than 50% of global sea trade every year.

It is not just a water body for India as it serves a number of interests:

1) Economic

- Blue Economy: fisheries, shipping, seafaring, tourism
- 70% of trade by value for India is sea based.
- Opportunity to undertake coastal shipping and transport to North East states

2) Social

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Coastal communities are linked by the commonality of of ocean
- Fisher folk economic and social prosperity depends on it

Cultural

- Historical linkages with maritime countries
  eg. India's MAUSAM initiative to connect maritime littoral states, apply for transnational UNESCO heritage sites.

Thus, Indian Ocean symbolizes India's economic potential, social relevance and cultural connectivity with its diverse population as well as the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy.
(150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has taken a lead in representing the urgency of conserving global commons while sustainably utilizing for development needs of the developing countries.

India's climate policy has evolved in the following manner

1) Participation is global fora and representing its needs eg. the Rio Summit 1992.

2) Pro-actively joining ~~treaty~~ treaties such as Convention on biological diversity.

3) Pressing for developed countries to give their due share in Kyoto

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Protocol and utilizing the clean development mechanism.

4) Taking up voluntary ambitious climate change action such as the INDCs of 175 GW renewables by 2022 for 40% renewable installed capacity by 2030, 2.5 to 3 billion tonne carbon dioxide sink.

5) Setting up own mechanisms such as International solar alliance to collaborate with willing partness.

6) Initiating research and domestic National Action Plan on climate change.

Therefore it is visible in the above sequence that India moved from secondary to primary player.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

The Finance Commission (FC) is said to balance the wheel of fiscal federalism. It is set up under the article 280 of Indian Constitution.

It consists of four members and a chairman who have experience in public adminstration and financial management, economics and accounts.

The finance commission:

1) Lays down principles governing the devolution of funds to states from the central pool and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

distribution among the states.

2) Grants in aid of revenue to be given to states

3) Steps to augment the consolidated funds of states to supplement the resources of local bodies

4) Any other matter as referred to by the President.

The 15th Finance Commission's terms of reference have been at the centre of debate because:

1) It has been asked to recommend principles of devolution in light of GST. This worries the states which want GST

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to be handled federally rather than unilaterally by the centre through the FC.

It is indispensable for co-operative federalism that such issues are amicably resolved through mechanisms such as the Inter state council so that collective interest is served.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The constitution represents the will of the people as a whole and thus synthesizes the various strands that exist in India's history, society and aspirations.

This synthesis can be discussed as under:

1) Indian values

1) The secularism is of India's Sarva Dharma Sambhava where state treats religions equally Article 14, 15, 16, 25 to 28

2) The diversity of India is sought to be preserved by protection of minority

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interests through educational, linguistic rights.

Article 29, 30, 350A, 350B.

3) Part IX and IX A represent the village and local body governance of ancient India

2) Democratic and socialist movements of west

1) Part IV A of fundamental duties derived from Soviet socialism

2) Parliamentary democracy from Britain Part V

3) Part IV of Directive Principles represents the British Fabian socialism

4) Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity of French revolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Independence Movement

1) Accommodation of the preservation of Indian ethos such as special rights for disadvantaged sections - SCs and STs Articles 338, 338A, 341, 342

2) Respect of sovereignty of other nations and peace and justice in the world. Article. 51.

The Indian constitution thus serves as a guiding light for the people to remember their roots and pursue the ideals set out thus.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The judiciary serves the purpose of checks and balances on the legislature and executive and upholds the rights of the citizens in line with the Constitution.

In a democracy, the importance of an independent judiciary is as below:

1) Promotion of collective good by preventing subversion of democratic institutions ~~eg.~~

2) Protect fundamental rights through writs (Art. 32)

3) ~~Ind~~ Punish wrongdoings without

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fear or favour eg. cancellation of 2G licenses.

The following safeguards ensure judicial independence :

1) Salaries, allowances and pensions of supreme Court judges are charged on consolidated fund of India and those of high court judges on funds of states

2) Removal from office can be only through ~~impe~~ procedure given in constitution Art. 124.

3) Appointment is with consultation of the supreme court.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) The Apex court appoints its own staff and handles the conditions of service.

These provisions ensure independence of the judiciary, a part of the basic structure of constitution.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is a basic structure of the constitution with states having.

Indian federalism is derived from the dual levels of government, each deriving its existence from the constitution.

Indian federalism has matured quite a bit :

1) co-operative federalism with states having much greater say in how to execute development programmes
eg. state irrigation plans under PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Competitive federalism among states to use competitive edge for attracting capital eg. Investor summits

3) Choosing delegation of powers to lower tiers as per need under 73rd and 74th amendment Acts.

4) Greater devolution of 42% from central pool by 14th Finance commission.

Despite these instances, certain structural problems remain, such as:

1) Inequality in development status due to historical problems or low resource base eg. Bihar is much backward ~~than~~ than Maharashtra in human development or ease of doing business.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Provisions such as Article 356 and powers of governor ~~have~~ can be used to skew political structure in states eg. the Karnataka elections, ~~Uttaranchal~~ Uttarakhand

3) Lack of co-ordination between state and centre is still there as seen in fiasco over 15th Finance Commission, Dam safety bill or international policy issues such as Teesta river water sharing.

A number of mechanisms such as Zonal Councils, Inter state councils, GST council can be used to resolve issues. Schemes such as Aspirational district programme seek to reduce the developmental disparities. Federalism, thus, is a continuing journey, rather than a destination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is the primary legal weapon to tackle and penalize corruption in the public sector.

The recent amendments seek to curb enforcement overzealousness by mandating

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The National policy on voluntary organisations recognizes the role that the voluntary sector can play in ensuring equitable development and inclusive growth.

The sector suffers from various issues which not only taint the reputation of the entire sector because of some NGOs but also raise questions about their desirability. These issues are:

1) Unaccounted contribution from foreign contributors that can sub vert national interest eg. Home Ministry recently

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cancelled FCRA licenses of some NGOs.

2) Funnelling of black money

3) Malpractices' prevalence eg. the Muzaffarpur rape cases.

4) Support to left wing extremist as per recent ED reports

5) Opposition of national projects at the behest of foreign interests eg. in 2012 Kudankulam protests were blamed on foreign NGOs by government

6) Insufficient accounting practices

7) Lack of data on outcomes of programmes eg. evening schools run by NGOs have no data on learning outcomes

8) Promotion of private interests or publicity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These issues can be addressed through an accreditation agency to :

1) Rate the NGOs based on performance
2) Review their activities and recommend closure or funding continuity accordingly.
3) Prepare standards for record keeping and auditing.
4) Monitor the flow of funds from donors to prevent money laundering or antinational activity.
5) Reward and encourage good performance.
6) Remove government's interference or influence for the sector to flourish

effective regulation can balance the interests of the poor with the donors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

The teacher is the channel of education for children. The importance of a teacher in affecting learning outcomes is visible from:

1) Children spend major portion of day at school.
2) There is a difference between conceptual understanding and rote learning.
3) Children are impressionable and follow the teacher's example.
4) Balancing of academics and extracurriculars is in teacher's hands for holistic development.

The problems ailing teacher

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

training in India are:

1) Dilapidated infrastructure of DIETs in the districts
2) Sub standard B.Ed. colleges have popped up in the country
3) Lack of focus on training in new methods of teaching and use of digital aids.
4) Over emphasis on academic knowledge rather than hands on capability development
5) Specialisation is not purposefully encouraged for subject excellence
6) Instructors' and teachers' posts are vacant in training institutes.

These problems can be addressed by:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Upgradation of infrastructure and accreditation of DIETs.
2) Providing resources for learning such as ~~Parshikshak portal~~ Diksha Portal.
3) Online monitoring of the performance of training schools eg. Parshikshak Portal.
4) Giving opportunities to get specialisation
5) Recently, proposal for integrated B.Ed courses has been made. It will ensure holistic teaching expertise.

Since, 50% of school going students do not meet the benchmarks of their learning levels (ASER Report), it is essential that the component of teaching is strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat aims to make healthcare accessible to all in a country where out of pocket expenditure on health horress at around 70%.

It has two components:

- Health and wellness centres (HWCs)
- National health protection scheme (NHPS)

- NHPS aims to provide 5 lakh insurance cover to 10 crore poor households for secondary and tertiary treatment.
- HWCs will bring primary healthcare and wellness at the nearest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

health centre.

These initiatives face the following obstacles:

NHPS

1) reliable data for beneficiary identification
2) hospitals doing unneeded procedures for insurance money
3) hospitals taking in patients without having sufficient facilities
4) misuse in collusion with ~~pate~~ beneficiary and hospital by other people.
5) Ghost patients
6) Converting OPD patients to IPD.

HWCs

1) The current status of district hospitals is poor - infrastructurally and manpower wise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Lack of wellness professionals
3) Availability of medicines is low
4) Diagnosis and Testing facilities are absent in many centres
5) It would be tough to attract private players in low population and remote areas.

The following steps can relieve the obstacles:

1) Information technology coupled with Aadhar and random inspections to curb malpractices
2) Incentivising private players through tax incentives.
3) Enhancing availability of healthcare personnel by expediting hiring.

These steps can help Ayushmaan Bharat to serve the needs of the people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's economy is 1/5th the size of China's. This restrains its ability to match China's financial clout.

In these circumstances, India has sought to diversify its ways to enhance cooperation and promote diplomatic profile through:

1) ITEC programme to train African youth for goodwill enhancement.

2) Asia Africa Growth Corridor with Japanese cooperation to provide sustainable and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

financially viable infrastructure

3) Encouraging Indian businesses to invest in African countries eg. Airtel in Nigeria, ONGC Videsh

4) Information technology expertise is shared through software companies such as TCS

5) Pan African e-network project to provide tele-education and tele health facilities.

6) Capacity building of the countries eg. Parliamentary Building to Burkina Faso, sugar factory in Ghana.

7) Regular meetings and the India Africa Summit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8) Coordination on International forums on issues such as climate change, trade (WTO)

9) Collaboration for sustainable energy through International solar alliance.

10) Lines of credit amounting to USD 10 billion

Besides these steps, India needs to:

1) ensure safety of African residents in India

2) pro-actively deliver the aid, loans and infrastructural projects.

Africa has 60% of the world's arable area and immense growth potential. India's food security and resource needs as well as international leadership potential can be bolstered by Africa relationship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

American sanctions on its adversaries have raised concerns about affects on India, These can be discussed under following heads:

1) Iran

India's energy security ~~can~~ may not suffer much due to alternate suppliers but Iran accepted payment in rupees. Besides, the strategically oriented Chabahar project for access to central Asian economies may suffer due to any negative fallouts of cutting off oil supply

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from Iran. China's continued support may tilt Iran towards China at the cost of Indian interests.

2) Russia

a) India's 60% armory is Russian,
b) India has invested in Russian oil fields
c) Special strategic partnership

All these necessitate India's dealing with Russia which would become tough due to sanctions.

Countering America's Adversaries through sanctions (CAATSA) is the enabling legislation for the sanctions discussed above. It squeezes the banking and payment channels of the sanctioned countries. ~~and lays down~~

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India can protect its strategic interests by :

1) Engaging in barter wherever possible.

2) ~~Using~~ Enabling strengthening of alternative financial channels in the long term.
eg. BRICS's ~~Bank can~~ New Development Bank can be strengthened.

3) Encouraging peaceful and transparent resolution through United Nations.

4) Developing indigenous defence capabilities to reduce dependence

A comprehensive approach from all aspects can minimize negative impact and ~~protect~~ prevent future problems.